REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,739.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

Those Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

a line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s. s. JAVA, 1465 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander F. Cotton, as above, from Kurrachee, on SATURDAY, the 10th February 1877.

The Java is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

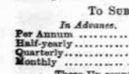
The Steamers leaving Bombay on FRIDAY, the 2nd February and on TUESDAY, the 6th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Java.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th December 1876.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. "COMMILLA" 572 Tons, 149 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, on SATURDAY, the 10th Feb. 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras Callingapatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalore, False Point and at any other place where sufficient Inducement offers.

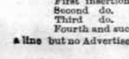
Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle by the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. "PACHUMBA" 572 Tons, 149 H. P., Commander J. Melville, on FRIDAY, the 16th February, 1877, at 4 P.M. to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDER-ABBAS LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY, at 10 A.M.

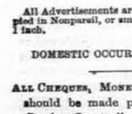
The s.s. VINGORLA, 572 Tons, 138 H.P., Commander N. B. Sayers, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 13th February 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Verawul, Porebundar, Mangrole and Dutch Mandvie.

The s.s. "PACHUMBA," 572 Tons, 104 H. P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 16th February 1877, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 1st on the 20th, *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	including Wine
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

AUSTRALIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st March 1877.
INDIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 15th March 1877.
PERSIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 31st March 1877.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st April 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th April 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

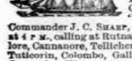
C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th January 1877.

RUBATTINO S. N. COMPANY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO NAPLES, LIVORNO, AND GENOA.



MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s well-known Steamer INDIA, Captain Donzao, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 15th March next, to be followed by the PERSIA, Captain Merello, to leave on SATURDAY, the 31st March 1877, *without fail*. For passage and particulars of information, apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent,
Rubattino S. N. Company.

FOR LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 14TH FEBRUARY.

THE fine Steamship GUY MANNERING, 2,802 Tons, Captain Charles Mann, will be despatched as above. She has very superior first-class accommodation, and is fitted with every appliance calculated to promote the comfort of Passengers.

The RATE OF PASSAGE is

1st Class to Liverpool ..... Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on Board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

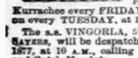
W. NICOL, & Co., Agents,
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,

Bombay 30th January 1877. Passenger Agents.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE S. S. INDIA will sail positively on WEDNESDAY, the 14th February, and will be followed by the MACEDONIA on WEDNESDAY, the 28th idem.

Rates of Passage Money.

1st Class to NAPLES..... Rs. 400.
Do. do. LIVERPOOL..... Rs. 500.

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and Passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy B gerage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME and Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by Passengers.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th January 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
S. SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	12th Feb.
— TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	19th do.
S. CATHAY	2982	450	R. T. Dundas	26th do.
— VENETIA	2726	450	E. Ashdown	5th March.
S. PEKIN	2777	600	W. Woolcott	12th do.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	19th do.
S. MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	26th do.
— TANJORE	2263	450	J. Orman	2nd April.
S. MIRZAPORE	3703	600	A. Parish	9th do.
— SIAM	2900	500	N. W. Hazelwood	16th do.
S. MALWA	2903	450	P. S. Tomlin	23rd do.
— NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	30th do.
S. ASSAM	2903	500	N. Stewart	7th May.
— THIBET	2593	400	G. F. Cates	14th do.
S. SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	21st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked S. proceed direct to Southampton; but, by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st February 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 20th Feb. 1877, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. GEELONG, (1,835 Tons and 250 H. P.), Captain C. Fraser, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 17th February 1877.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th February 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports calling at Galle).

	Tons.	H. P.	
BANGALORE	2063	500	Capt G. N. Hector 3rd March at 3 P. M.
AVOCA	1462	250	Capt E. G. Stead 31st March at 3 P. M.
TRAVANCORE	1900	350	Capt W. Barratt 28th April at 3 P. M.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
3, Rampart Row, 6th February 1877. Superintendent.

IVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S. S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons.
C. W. Pearson, Commander.

TO SAIL 10TH MARCH POSITIVELY.

THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch as above, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian Trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the Main Deck and in a Saloon built on Deck.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL—Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamer MEMFI, 2,680 Tons, and 250 H. P., Captain G. Dorcich, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 28th February 1877.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	Cabin.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	,, 300	,, 131 0
To Suez	,, 280	,, 122 8
To Aden	,, 170	,, 66 0

This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has good accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch Steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates:—

S. S. CASTORE, 2,7 0 Tons, 250 H.P., on the 21st March		1877.
S. S. ACHILLE, 2,800 do. 400 do. do.	10th April	,,
A Passenger Steamer	do. 10th May	,,

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agents of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

JOSEPH JANNI, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 5th February 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
CAPT. KENNETH HORE.

THE above Steamer will sail for LIVERPOOL on WEDNESDAY, the 28th February, positively.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th January 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF COALS.

Messrs MENESSSE & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on TUESDAY, the 13th instant at 3 P. M., at Carnac Bunder on account of whom it may concern:—

About 500 tons Denisons West Hartley coals, ex Robert Kerr, now lying at Carnac Bunder.

Terms—Cash before delivery and a deposit of 25 per cent to be paid at the time of sale. The coals will be sold (if required) in small lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 10th February 1877.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated, glass and porcelain ware, a sweet-toned grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, English-built mail phaeton and wagonette, valuable English-made, diamond and pearl jewellery, books, &c., at the Rose Cottage, No. 29, Middle Colaba.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 10th inst., sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will under instructions from D. R. Cohan, Esq., (who is proceeding up-country) sell by Public Auction at his residence, Rose Cottage, Middle Colaba, the whole of his valuable household furniture, piano, carriages, valuable jewellery, books, &c., the same comprises rich cut glassware, dinner and dessert services, best electroplated basket pattern tea and coffee services, cruetstand, double compartment, ice pitcher, biscuit box, ivory handle dessert knives and forks, revolving cruet, pickle and liquor frames, and handsome'y carved substantial blackwood furniture, such as a dining table in 3 pieces for 16 persons, drawing room, pier, and writing tables, side board, chiffoniers, screens, half-back-sofa couches, drawing room, easy, and dining room chairs, teapoys, a sweet-toned rosewood grand square pianoforte by Scheidmayer and Soehne, best engravings and oil paintings, fourposts bedstead, sumpoota, wardrobe, cupboard, camphorwood chest of drawers, cheval glass, baba cots, blackwood polymachine, large size bronzed figures representing Garibaldi and Victor Emanuel, table cover, bronzed 3 light lustres, flower vases, eight day clock by Beatson, iron fire-proof treasury safe, iron garden stands and pots, tables, teapoys, benches and stools, books, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 English built mail phaeton by Eldridge with reversible back seat.
1 Do. Wagonette.

AT 3 P. M.

1 pair very handsome brilliant earrings.
1 very handsome brilliant earring.
1 very handsome pearl necklace of 4 strings.
1 pair do. pearl bangles.
56 loose pearls.
1 lady's gold double case watch by James Murray.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, next the 12th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

10 bales Grey Shirtings.
5 cases Dyed Book Muslin.
3 ,, T. Red Garments.
1 ,, Cotton and Silk Umbrellas.

TO BE SOLD by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. at their rooms on SATURDAY, the 17th day of February, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the property of a gentleman.

1 Semigrand Piano.
1 Large Aviary bird cage.
1 Large Blackwood Round Table and 2 Book Shelves.
1 Silver hilted sword, and about 200 valuable reading books, of which catalogues shall be published, and which shall be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN BAZAAR GATE STREET, FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Mortgagee Hormusjee Manockjee Dadachanjee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Temoojee Rustomjee Mawa, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 27th day of July 1876, all that piece of ground together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate in the Fort of Bombay, on the eastern side of Bazaar Gate Street, in the subdistrict of Fort and Colaba, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 117, containing by admeasurement 93 8/9 square yards or thereabouts, and is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 633, and bounded on the east by the sweeper's passage on the West by the said Bazaar Gate Street, on the North by the property of Hirachund Hurruckchund, and on the South by the property of Andhiaraco Bejonjee Nowrojee Banjee.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN ESLAMPOORA STREET.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the day of March, sell by Public Auction at 4 P.M. on the s on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Cholay Esmakhan, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 7th day of February 1871, and made between the said Cholaykhan bin Esmakhan of the one part and the late Ghellabhoy Hurjeewun of the other part.

All that piece of Government ground with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Eslampoora street, in the subdistrict of Bhoolesh wur, in the Island of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 402 and assessed under No. 32, containing by admeasurement 109 6/9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Rumjeebhoy Madarbuksh, on the west by the house of the Lalbeo, wife of Dada Meya bin Mahomed Sarrif Roghay, on the nor h by sweeper's passage and on the south by the said Eslampoora s reet.

For further particulars an conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A few hand-sewing machines from the Beckwith Sewing Machine Company.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay 10th February 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

MONDAY, 12TH FEBRUARY.

MRS. CHRYSTALL'S BENEFIT.

Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

STAR COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 10TH FEBRUARY.

FOR THE LAST TIME IN BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL DESIRE
GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,
HARLEQUIN ALI BABA
AND
THE FORTY THIEVES.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle, Rs. 2; Stalls, Rs. 2; Gallery, Re. 1.
PIT, EIGHT ANNAS.
Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.
Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9.

PRICES FOR CHILDREN.
Dress Circle.....Re. 1 | Stalls .....As. 8
NO AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS OF LADING, accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—I, the Undersigned, will not be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS contracted by my CREW while my ship lay in this Harbour.

CHAS. H. BUCKMAN,
Master of the Barque H. J. Libby.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. N. MORISON is NO LONGER SECRETARY of the BYCULLA CLUB.

JAMES THORBURN,
Officiating Honorary Secretary, Byculla Club.

9th February, 1877.

WANTED, a SURVEYOR and DRAFTSMAN for the Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay Municipality, on a monthly salary of Rupees (80) Eighty. Applicants must have a fair knowledge of Mathematics, Designing, Drawing and Surveying. Apply personally with Testimonia s to C. B. Braham, Esquire, C. E., Deputy Executive Engineer in Charge,

R. MacEwen,
Assistant Executive Engineer.

Bombay, Municipality Executive Engineer's Office, 9th February 1877.

CHILDREN TEETHING.

MRS. JOHNSON'S SOOTHING SYRUP is not swallowed as a medicine, but used only on the Gums, CONTAINS NO NARCOTIC, and cannot injure the most delicate Infant. Cools the Gums and gives immediate relief. Prepared only by Barclay & Sons, Farringdon-st, London. Price 2s. 9d. per bottle. Sold by all Chemists.

Agents.—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF COALS.—Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 10th inst., at 3 P.M., at Carnac Bunder, on account of whom it may concern—

The Cargo of WATSON'S HARTLEY COAL ex DILAWUR, amounting to about 1,722 Tons or thereabouts, now lying at the Carnac Bunder.

Terms—Cash before delivery, and a deposit of 25 per cent. to be paid at the time of sale. Coals to be taken as they now lie.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 10th February 1877.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS will be received till the 19th instant, inclusive, for erecting, adapting, &c., Buildings in Fort George for a GENERAL HOSPITAL for EUROPEANS.

Plans, Specifications and Conditions of Contract can be seen, and Bills of Quantities, Forms of Tender, and all necessary information obtained by application at the Defences Office, and payment by each applicant of Rs. 3.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. MEREWETHER, M-jor. R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

Defences Office, Mazagon, 9th February 1877.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—The Undersigned will be prepared to receive TENDERS up to 4 P.M. of MONDAY, the 19th instant, for the CONSTRUCTION of a TANK, a COMPOUND WALL, and a RANGE of ROOMS on the grounds of the above-named Company, situated at Chinchpogly, on the Parell Road.

Each Tender must be accompanied with a deposit of Rupees Five Hundred (500.)

Copies of Specifications of Works can be had, and Plans seen, on application at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Church Street, from Monday, the 12th instant, during office hours.

The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE,
Secretary

Bombay, 9th February 1877.

THE NATIONAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY OF INDIA, LIMITED—NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M. for transacting the following business:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Accounts of the Company up to 30th June 1876.

2nd. To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

3rd. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Office No. 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th Feb. 1877.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from this day up to the day of the Meeting.

THE LEADER.

A Weekly Journal of Politics and Literature,
EDITED BY
JAMES HUTTON.

Will appear on Saturday, March 4th, 1877.

SUBSCRIPTION.				Town	Mofussil.
3 Months'	...	...	...	Rs. 6	Rs. 6 8
6 ,,	...	...	...	,, 11	,, 12 0
12 ,,	...	...	...	,, 20	,, 22 0

For advertising rates apply to Mr. T. S. Smith, "City Press," Calcutta.

All other communications to be addressed to the Editor, 11, Middleton, Row, Calcutta.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ADJOURNED ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of above Company will be held at the Society's premises, Apollo Street, on SATURDAY, the 17th day of February, 1877, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, and the audited Balance Sheet made up to the 31st December, 1876.

2nd. To elect two Directors, in order to complete the full number of five.

The following Resolutions will be proposed to the meeting, at the suggestion of the Board:—

1.—"That Clause 99 of the Articles of Association be completed, by inserting at the end a specific sum to be decided on by the Shareholders, in lieu of the blank therein now existing."

2.—"That consent be granted (in accordance with Article 99, when amended) to the Directors raising on Debentures a sum not exceeding Rs. (amount to be fixed by Shareholders.)"

After the business of the General Meeting is concluded, an Extraordinary General Meeting will be held to consider the following resolution, which will be submitted to the Meeting:—"To delete Clause 11 of Section 98 of the Articles of Association," and to insert in lieu thereof as follows, viz:—"To sell goods to other than Shareholders."

By Order of the Board of Directors,
STORRAR AND BUCHANAN,
Secretaries and Agents.

Apollo House, Bombay, 10th February 1877.

HOCKIN'S
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
For immediately producing Seidlitz Water without the slightest trouble.

It differs from the Seidlitz Powders usually sold, in having all the ingredients in one bottle, is quite *tasteless*, and may be taken by *persons of all ages* as a *cooling beverage*, *mild aperient*, or *brisk purgative*, according to dose. In all cases of *Sickness*, *Headache*, &c., it is found to be invaluable, as also for *Bilious attacks*; and by its general purifying and cooling effect upon the Blood, may be considered as a great preventive of the majority of the ailments of life. For these reasons it is an indispensable necessary to every family, traveller, or emigrant.

Manufactured only by
HOCKIN, WILSON & Co.,
38, Duke Street, Manchester Square, London.
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

SCOTTISH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Undersigned as AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE on Warehouses, Mills, Merchandise and other Property in Bombay and the neighbourhood on FAVOURABLE TERMS.

C. MACDONALD & Co.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a set of SECOND-HAND ENGLISH DOUBLE HARNESS, in good order. For Price, &c. apply at this Office.

FLAT and STEEPLECHASE SADDLES, and all A. DAVIS' SADDLERY, etc., FOR SALE. Apply to A. S. REUBEN, 32, Meadow Street.

G. I. P. RAILWAY—DRAUGHTSMAN—A Vacancy for a man able to make DRAWINGS and ESTIMATES, Rs. 100 per mensem. Apply to CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE.

WANTED, an intelligent HINDOO CLERK in the Ledger Department of a Banking Firm. Salary Rs. 45 per mensem. Apply by letter only, in own handwriting, to "L. D.," care of the Printer *Bombay Gazette*.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

AGENCIES IN THE CONTINENTAL WINE DISTRICTS AT

XEREZ.	AVIZE.	BORDEAUX.
ALTO DOURO.	EPERNAY.	COGNAC.
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LONDON OFFICES: 38A, KING WILLIAM STREET.
HEAD OFFICE AND GODOWNS:—BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

CONSTITUENTS and intending Purchasers are respectfully solicited to test the quality of our Brands when comparing the quotations with those of competing Houses, and also to note that these include LOSS BY EXCHANGE, IMPORT AND TOWN DUTIES, AND ALL OTHER CHARGES, BEING FREE DELIVERY FROM OUR GODOWNS.

FURTHER REDUCTION OF PRICES. JAN. 1877.

SHERRIES.

	Per Dozen Quarts.	Pints.		Per Dozen. Quarts.	Pints.
AMONTILLADO, superior, very old and choice	Rs. 37	0 ...	VINO DE PASTO, a good generous Dinner WINE	Rs. 26	0 ...
OLOROSO, pale soft, fine flavour	37	0 ...	PALE DINNER, an excellent light Wine for general use	22	8 ...
MANZANILLA, very dry and pale, unsurpassed for delicacy and purity	29	0 ...	YELLOW SEAL, pale and light	17	0 ...
GOLDEN, a rich nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine	29	0 ...	MARSALA	16	0 ...
OLD DRY, very superior, soft and dry	29	0 ...	MADEIRA, E. India, selected, old and very fine	31	0 ...

PORTS.

SUPERIOR OLD, tawny, with fine Bouquet and character	Rs. 32	0 17	8	FINE OLD, possessing good body and flavour	Rs. 27	0 15	0
				WHITE SEAL, rich and fruity	19	0 ...	

CHAMPAGNES.

F. GIESLER & Co.'s "for India" brand	Rs. 46	0	24	8	DRY SILLERY	40	0	21	8
PERRIER JOUET & Co.'s do.	,, 46	0	24	8	SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR	28	0	15	8

STILL HOCKS.

JOHANNISBERG	Rs. 41	0	23	0	STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs)	Rs. 23	8	...	
LIEBFRAUMILCH	36	0	19	0	LAUBENHEIM	17	8	9	8
NIERSTEIN	26	0	14	0	GIESENHEIM	20	0	11	0
HOCHHEIM	25	0	13	8					

SPARKLING HOCKS.

FINEST SPARKLING EHRENBRETSTEIN	Rs. 42	0	23	0	SUPERIOR SPARKLING	Rs. 34		18	8

STILL MOSELLES.

SCHARZBERG	Rs. 33	0	18	0	MUSCATEL MOSELLE	Rs. ...		14	0
SUPERIOR MOSELLE	,, 27	0	14	8	WINNINGEN	,, 20	0	...	

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

FINEST SPARKLING NONPAREIL	Rs. 40	0	22	0	FINE SPARKLING	Rs. 32	0	...	
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	,, 34	0	19	0					

CLARETS.

BORDEAUX { Excellent Cup or	Rs. 10	0	...		CHATEAU LAGRANGE	Rs. 21	0	11	8
PETIT MEDOCK { Breakfast Wines	,, 12	8	7	4	CHATEAU LAROSE { Superior after	,, 26	0	14	8
MEDOCK, Superior	,, 15	8	9	0	CHATEAU MARGAUX { Dinner Wines	,, 31	0	16	8

SAUTERNES.

HAUT SAUTERNES, very rich and fine	Rs. 30	0	...		BARSAC, light Table Wine	Rs. 18	0	...	
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	,, 22	0	...						

STILL BURGUNDIES.

CHAMBERTIN	Rs. 28	0	15	0	BEAUNE	Rs. 18	0	10	0
POMMARD	,, 24	0	13	0	CHABLIS	,, 16	0	...	
MACON	,, 22	0	12	0					

SPARKLING BURGUNDIES.

SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red, a rich fruity Wine	Rs. 38	0	21	0	SPARKLING BURGUNDY, White, a rich fruity Wine	Rs. 38	0	21	0

SPIRITS.

COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, Treacher's celebrated Heart labelled, a choice matured Spirit	Rs. 30	0	...		WHISKEY, Irish, Kinahan's celebrated L. L.	,, 22	8	...	
COGNAC, Old Pale	,, 27	0	...		WHISKEY, Scotch; Crabbie's	Rs. 20	0	...	
COGNAC, Pale, a good

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 9TH FEB. 1877.

CONSOLS yesterday advanced from 95⅜ to 95¾, and French Rentes from 105⅜ to 106.

There is no improvement in the Liverpool Cotton Market, the sales yesterday having only reached 8,000 bales. Reuter reports the market quiet, prices unchanged, and private telegrams continue to express very dull views as to the future, Surats to arrive being almost unsaleable unless at comparatively low prices. Yesterday's imports into Liverpool were more moderate, but the total for the week will still be large and today's figures will show heavy addition to the stock. Receipts at the ports, too, still keep up, and so long as this is the case we must look for adverse advices. The Manchester Piece Goods Market is unchanged.

Yesterday's telegrams from New York quote ready Mid. Uplands unchanged at 12¼ cents. May shipment 13 5/16 cents, an advance of ⅛ cent. per lb. The receipts at the ports to date are as follows:—

	1877. This week.	1876. Last week.	1875.
Thursday's Receipts ...	19,000	23,000	19,000	16,000
Six days' do. ...	116,000	120,000	97,000	89,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,282,000	.....	3,161,000	2,715,000

The statement of last month's shipments of Piece Goods and Yarns from the U. K. to India gives very full supplies of all descriptions both for Bombay and Calcutta.

The London General Produce Markets are unaltered in every respect and Reuter's weekly quotations for Metals are the same as on Thursday last.

The Bank of England return is less favourable but scarcely so much so as was expected. The Reserve shows a decrease of £500,000 and Bullion of £200,000, while Bills Discounted have increased by £100,000. The proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities now stands at 46 as against 46½ per cent. last week. A withdrawal £125,000 from the Bank for South America is advised since the return was made up.

Enfaced Rupee Paper in London has undergone a material decline, owing doubtless to the fall in Exchange. Fours have fallen from 90½ to 88⅜; Fours-and-a-half from 90⅝ to 88¼; Fives-and-a-half from 92⅜ to 92½. Exchange on India is quoted at 1s. 9¾d. as against 1s. 10d. on Saturday. Bar Silver has declined from 57¼d. to 57d. per oz., at which it is equivalent to 1s. 9¾d. per rupee. Yesterday's P. and O. steamer from Southampton brings the following liberal shipments:—

For Bombay	£99,000 in Silver	£30,000 in Gold.
,, Calcutta	90,000 ditto	10,000 ditto.
In all	£180,000 ditto	£40,000 ditto.

As regards Silver, this shows that there is no difficulty about getting large amounts at the market rate, whilst the continued shipments of Gold confirm the anticipations we have previously expressed as to the probable return to this side of at least our last year's excess of exports.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been very irregular. In the morning the Market opened steady at yesterday's closing rates, but in the course of the forenoon one of the Banks came out as a buyer of 3 months' sight credit at 1s. 10d., a decline of ⅛d. The other Banks did not follow this movement, and later on the one buyer raised his rate 1/16d., so that we close at the following quotations, say:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 9 11-16d.	per Rupee.
Do 6 months' sight..	1s. 10d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,,	...1s. 10 1-16 to ¼d	,,
Documents, 3 ,,	...1s. 10⅛d.	,,

On Calcutta there are buyers of demand bills at ½ per cent. premium. For 60 days' sight we quote 1 per cent. discount nominal.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is, if anything, a shade quieter than yesterday, but values are unaltered. Fours, Rs. 98; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 98½; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 101.

The SHARE MARKET is still dull with only a small business doing. Bank of Bombays are unchanged. In Land shares the only alteration is a recovery of Rs. 5 in Colabas. Press Shares are dull. Fort Press Companys have declined Rs. 50, Mofussil Co.'s Rs. 5 per share. Spinning and Weaving Companies are somewhat irregular. Great Easterns have declined Rs. 10, Broach Mills and Orientals Rs. 5, while there is an advance of Rs. 5 in Colabas, Khandeish, Madras United and Mazagon. Bombay-Burmah Trading Co.'s shares are Rs. 30 per share higher.

COTTON to-day, owing to the easier tendency in Freight and Exchange, has been firmer for ready Cotton, which is comparatively scarce, and to cover contracts there has been a fair amount of buying at, in some cases, an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. For future delivery, however, prices are unchanged, although sellers are not so willing to do business. The receipts for the week ending yesterday have been 20,900 bales, against 24,462 bales for the corresponding week last year and 50,269 bales in 1875. To-day's quotations are:—

Best Hingunghaut, ready	Rs. 211	per candy f.
,, Ginned Broach, ,, ...	212	,,
,, Akote March	,, 198	,,
Good Oomras, ,, ...	,, 197	,,
F. G. F. ,, ,, ...	,, 194	,,
G. F. ,, ,, ...	,, 191	,,
F G. F Dholleras April	,, 194	,,
G. F. ,, ,, ...	,, 190	,,

FREIGHTS are steady for ready shipment at £2-3-9 to £2 5, but for shipment in a week the quotation is £2 2-6 for Canal steamers to Liverpool. Nothing has yet been done by sail for Liverpool, but there is rather more enquiry. By sail for Havre rele ts were done yesterday at 35s. per ton.

PIECE GOODS are still dull with only a very moderate business passing. Prices nominally are unchanged but transactions of any importance can only be carried through by a concession from current rates.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value Rs.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	103
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	685 xd
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do.	620
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	650
Ch rtered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China.	20,000	250	all	8 do.	285
Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	40,000	125	all	8 do.	339
Chartered Bank of India and China	40,000	200	all	5 do.	190
National Bank of India.	37,220	250	125	6 do.	106
Oriental Bank	60,000	250	all	10 do.	485

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	20 p. s.	1,725
Bombay Gas Company ...	1,000	50	all	4½ p. ct.	60
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	400	1,000	all	50 p. s.	725
Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	500	500	300	36 p. s.	221
Malabar Company, Ld..	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct.	75
Mechanics' Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	4 p. s.	20
Treacher and Co.	1,920	500	all	8 p. ct	435
Viegas Patent Slip &c..	3,00	250	all	6 p. ct	32

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	3,948	2,000	all	25	960
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited.....	1,500	150	all	..	110
Mazagon Land	1,250	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	640
Port Canning Land Company, Limited.....	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	220 xd

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the Week ending 3rd February, 1877.

Open 1,288 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,48,702	14	0
Merchandise.....	5,42,869	0	0
Telegraph.....	1,252	0	0
Municipal Trains	412	8	0
Total Rs.....	6,92,236	6	0
Corresponding week last year open 1,288 Miles ..... Total Rs.....	5,19,777	9	8
Increase	1,73,459	5	4

BANK OF MADRAS.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras on 3rd February, 1877:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	50,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits	75,10,016	10	0
Other Deposits	87,63,614	10	3
Cash Credits.....	6,94,585	14	8
Post Bills	9,273	0	1
Reserve Fund	5,25,000	0	0
Rs.	2,25,02,490	2	9

ASSETS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver & Notes.....	99,93,880	1	11
Govt. Securities.....	31,03,926	11	0
Loans	19,01,143	12	11
Account of Credits	8,52,231	0	0
Mercantile Bills discounted	41,78,716	15	10
Dead Stock	2,27,228	11	3
Bills of Exchange.....	13,61,256	13	10
Due by other Banks.....	8,84,157	9	0
Rs.	2,25,02,490	2	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD STEAMER MEMFI, Captain G. Duncich, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on the evening of the 8th instant.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. EUPHRATES, 499 tons, Captain J. L. Shiell, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Kulfan Abdoola, and thirty-six deck passengers.

THE s. s. COMMODITEER, 1,017 tons, Captain R. Hutchison, sailed yesterday for Havre via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 5,450 bales cotton, 12,001 cwts linseed, 217 cwts. hemp, 227¼ cwts coffee, 320 cwts. wheat, 37½ cwts. rapeseed, and some packages sundries.

THE HALL LINE s. s. BRANK-ONE HALL, 1,347 tons, Captain C. Hore, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (January 13th), via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major R. Ramsay, Mrs. Ramsay, Master Ramsay, Miss Walton, Miss Greaves, Mr. and Mrs. McMordie, Captain E. S. and Mrs. Neave, Miss McMordie, Mr. and Mrs. E. Willcoh Chalmers, Mr. F. J. L. Tytler, Mr. M. Mackenzie, and Mr. Charles W. Markham.

ARRIVAL.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Branksome Hall (s).	Hore	Liverpool, Jan 13.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
9	Euphrates (s)	Shiell	P. Gulf vis Kurrachee.
	Cosmopolitan (s) ...	Hutchison ...	Havre.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Swaledale, to Liverpool.
Steamer Vingorla, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.		
5	Avagyee (s	Britten ..... Bimlipatam.
	Kurrachee	Lumb ..... Bassein, Jan 28.
	Vixen (s)	O'Keeffe ... Madras, Feb 1.
	Niger (s)	Duff ..... Madras, Feb 1.
	Howsang (s)	Lamont ..... Madras, Feb 2.
	Atholl (s)	Thomson ..... Madras, Feb 2.
	Lammermoor	Duncan ..... Liverpool, Oct. 11

DEPARTURES.

Feb.			
5	D. of Devonshire(s).	.....	.....
	Halcione	.....	.....
	Glenburn	.....	.....
	Xenia	.....	.....

PASSENGERS.

Per Lammermoor—Mrs. Duncan.
Per Avagyee—Crew of the s.s. Decca wrecked.
Per Kurrachee—Mr Gillon and 2 servants, and 8 Natives.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Lammermoor—1st January, German Barque Daniel in Lat. 8 48 S, Long. 85-21 E., from Cape Town to Rangoon 32 days out. 2nd January, German Ship Deutchland in Lat 9-13 S, Long 85-11 E. from Hamburg to Rangoon 100 days out. 5th January, Carmarthen Castle in Lat 5-10 S, Long 86 5-6 E. from Calcutta bound to New York 15 days out. 21st January, Scottish Chieftain in Lat 3-41 N, Long 85 24 E. from Calcutta to Mauritius 12 days out. 24th January, Chusan id Lat 8-11 N, Long 83 35 E. from Point de Galle to Chittagong 11 days out. 29th January, Russian Barque Alaku in Lat. 13-9 N, Long 81-16, from London to Akyab 100 days out. 29th January, Palawan in Lat. 17.9 N, Long 82-28, from New Porte to Calcutta 10 days out. By Vixen—Rivergate, Nic Mac, Palawan, Grenavon in Eastern Channel with Pilots on board. By Niger—4th February, Ship City of Brussels 25 miles S W, half W of Sandheads. By Atholl—Cape of Good Hope off Sandheads.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Feb.
7 Sir J. Lawrence (s)... ..... Bombay, and S. Ports.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s. s. Sir John Lawrence—From Colombo to Madras.—One Adult.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 9.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Zerbino s—8 packages earthenware Soomar Bhima and Co; 540 bundles sheet iron, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 250 cases tyranby Beam, Ashley and Co; 100 boxes bar soap, Yesoolley Runsooljee; 50 case- bar soap, Heptoola Ammedally; 80 boxes tinned plates, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
Surat s—1,322 bundles hoop iron, Arul Kerpall.

FROM LONDON.

Zerbino s—17 cases stout, Adarjee Dorabjee; 10 cases slates, Essabhoy Ebrahimjee
Trentham Hall s—50 boxes soap, Sullemanjee Kurrimjee.
Agra s—2 cases sulphuric acid, Pochkanawalla Framjee and Co; 2 cases corks, D D Shah; 12 cases sulphuric acid, Pochajee Framjee and Co; 2 cases toys, Merwanjee and Co.
Egle—24 crates earthenware, Bhicoo Sazba, and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

India s—9 pieces cast iron pipes, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Arago s—85 bales wool, Dayal Lilladhur; 65 bales cotton; 10 junjee Shamjee; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Pe I Cassels and Co; 300 bales cotton, Rallii Brothers; 52 bales cotton, Nurbhoy Goonderjee; 128 bales cotton, Luckmedas Khimjee; 37 bales cotton, Runchordass Motichund; 23 bales wool, Kessowjee Tooljee and Co.
Swa olale s—100 bales cotton, Nicol and Co.
Guy Mannering s—25 bales rags and 37 bales wool, Dhrumsey Narroonjee; 33 bales hemp, Khatu e Mattra; 54 bales hemp and 100 ? bales cotton, Jeminjee Lackvidass and Co; 250 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 125 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell and Co; 100 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co; Heerjee Nagsee and Co.
India s—148 cwts coir yarn, Hajee Talob Arabee; 325 cwts myrabolli cake, W and A Graham and Co; 1 bale cotton, W Nicol and Co; 100 bales cotton, Rhimjee Shamjee and Co; 47 bales hides and skins, Mahomedbhoy Abdoola and Co; 100 bales cotton, Groom, George, Lockhart and Co.
Zerbino s—288 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Khutow; 100 bales cotton, Heerjee Nagsee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Surat s—11 bales hides, V Edulji; 10 bales skins and 10 bales horns, Mahomedally and Co; 2 bales hides, C and Syed Mahomed; 10 bales skins and 3 bale hides, Saik O A T N Meera and Co; 2 bales skins and 6 bales hides, V A S M Saheb and Co; 7 bales hides, Abdoola Mahomed; 241 pieces E teeth, and 10; 7 bales hides, Abdoola Mahomed; 241 pieces E teeth, Currimbhoy Alloobhoy; 6 cases fishmaws, Mahomed Allana; 15 cwts coffee, Knoop and Co; 16 cwts E teeth, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy Khalakdina.

FOR HULL.

Shakespeare—6,125 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Prince Regent—100 bales cotton, H Clason and Co.
Countess of Rothes—56 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Tehran s—400 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 50 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong s—129 packages red raisin, Ebram Huson.

HIGH COURT.—10TH FEBRUARY.

(Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

116-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Navibai vs Kubee and others—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass and Hearn and Cleveland—Part heard.
553-74—Fletcher and Smith—Heerjeebhoy Jeena vs Tribhowandass Nathoobhoy—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposals.

LOWE CAUSE.

416-76—M H Khan—Hajee Adam Hajee Esmail vs Donga Heera and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley.—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 8.

Denney, Lieut, Bombay R A, on Medl Cert, from Kurrachee.
Tresidder, Dy Surg Genl, Bengal I M D, on Medl Cert, from Umballa.
Watts, Surg Major, Bengal A M D, on duty, from Darjeeling.
Shepherd, Capt, Bengal 4th P Cavalry, on leave, from Dera Ghazee Khan.
Hay, Lieut, Bombay European Regt, on leave, from Seroor.
Hern, Lieut, Bombay R E, on leave, from Kirkee.
Beauclerk, Lieut Bombay R E, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Graham, Maj r, Bengal 7th Cavalry, on leave, from Nusserabad.
Herbert, Col, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Nusserabad.
Cochrane, Col, Bombay Comd Deolalee, on leave, from Deolalee.
Hamilton Lieut, Bombay 1-2nd Queen, on leave, from Poona.
Smith, Col, Bengal Infantry, on furlough, from Jhelam.

FEBRUARY 9.

Ramsay, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Mian Meer.
Chalmers, Lieut, Bengal 17th Cavalry, from sick leave, from England.
Neave, Capt, Bengal 18th Cavalry, from leave, from England.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Fort St. George Gazette, February 6.)

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Surgn-Maj H King, A M, M D, Chemical Examiner, resumed charge of the office from Surgn A Porter on the forenoon of the 30th ultimo.

Lt Col F H Tyrrell, Persian and Hindustani Translator to Govt, resumed charge of the office from Capt W F Wright on the forenoon of the 31st ultimo.

Mr C S. Crole, Mad Civil Service, reported his return from furlough per P and O Steamer Deccan on the 2nd inst.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr O B Irvine, Dist and Sessions Judge of South Arcot, privilege leave for one month on medical certificate under Sec 31, of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr E C G Thomas, Dist and Sessions Judge of Vizagapatam, privilege leave for one month on urgent private affairs.

Mr J R. Daniel, Actg Dist and Sessions Judge of Ganjam, assumed charge of the Court from Mr Woo roffe on the forenoon of the 29th ultimo.

Mr J Hughes, Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Vellore, made over charge of the Court to the Head Clerk on the afternoon of the 5th inst.

Mr Charles Hughesdon, Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Vellore, to act as Dist and Sessions Judge of South Arcot during the absence of Mr O B Irvine on sick leave or until further orders.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn Maj H King, M D, A M, resumed charge of the office of Professor of Chemistry at the Medical College from Surgn A Porter on the forenoon of the 30th ultimo.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr Henry Dennison to be Master Attendant of Negapatam.

Mr J C Lyster will be considered as having been Master Attendant at Vizagapatam subsequent to "privilege" under Section 9 of the Actg Allowance Code, with retrospective effect from 3rd June 1876.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lt Col F H Tyrrell, Govt Agent, Chenaub, resumed charge of the office on the afternoon of the 31st ultimo.

The services of Lt Col A F F Bloomfield are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rt Rev the Bishop of Madras has granted the Rev R P Little, Chaplain of Bolarum, privilege leave for three months, from or a ter 2nd April next, under Sec 12, Supplement E, of the Civil Leave Code.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr C A Bird, Actg Additional Sub Collr and Joint Mag, Tinnevelly, to be employed in that capacity in Kurnool, as a temporary arrangement.

Subject to the confirmation of the Govt of India Mr Charles Stewart Crole, Head Asst to the Collr and Mag of Kurnool, is appointed to officiate temporarily as an Additional Sub-Collr in the Nellore Dist until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Capt F Graham, Engr. 4th grade, one month's subsidiary leave, subject to the confirmation of the Govt of India, from date of giving over charge of his division.

Privilege leave for fourteen days is granted to Lt Col Law, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Madura Dist, in extension of the leave notified in the "Gazette" of the 14th Nov 1876.

Lt Col J Mullins, E E, assumed charge of the office of Chief Engr and Secy to Govt, P W Dept, in the forenoon of the 1st Feb 1877.

Lt Col J H M Shaw-Stewart, R E, Consulting Engr for Railways, to be Joint Secy to Govt in the Railway Branch of the P W Dept.

Mr Asst Engr Scotland, of the Bengal P W Dept, reported his arrival at Kurnool on the 21st Jan 1877, for duty on Famine Relief Works.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from Europe:—

Surgn Maj J Ross, Indian Medl Dept, arrived at Madras on the 20th Jan 1877.

The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from Europe:—

Lt Col C Z Claridge, S C, Wing Commander 34th N I, and Offg Comdt 37th N I, arrived at Madras on the 28th Jan 1877.

Capt G H Tillard, S C, Asst Supt of Police, is granted an extension of his leave to Europe for three days, with the necessary subsidiary leave to enable him to rejoin.

Maj Genl G W Walker, of the Royal Engrs, is permitted to return to Europe on the 2nd April 1877, and to resign and draw pay there.

The undermentioned Officers have reported their return from Europe:—

Capt W F M Franklyn, Infy Genl List, and Surgn D H Collinson, Medl Dept, arrived at Madras on the 27th Jan 1877.

Surgn Maj W R Cornish, Medl Dept, Sanitary Comsr, Madras, arrived at Madras on the 28th Jan 1877.

Capt J O Goldie, S C, Wing Officer 20th Regt N I, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave, and to embark from Bombay or Calcutta.

With reference to G O G No 740, dated 22nd Nov 1876, the services of Lt Col A F F Bloomfield, S C, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in C.

Maj W N Wroughton, S C, is appointed to officiate as Asst Supt of Army Schools, during the employment of Maj C J Jenkins as Offg Supt, or until further orders.

Maj H F de Lousada, S C, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for five months and twenty-seven days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, with the subsidiary leave, and to embark from Bombay or Madras.

Maj St Swanston, S C, Dep Asst Qr Mr Genl, Ceded Dists, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for eighteen months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave, and to embark from Madras or Bombay.

The furlough on private affairs granted to Surgn-Maj D Kearney, Indian Medl Dept, in G O G No 784, dated 5th Dec 1876, is cancelled.

The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from Europe:—

Capt C W Campbell, Bl Cavy, Adjt of His Grace the Goyz's Body Guard, arrived at Madras on the 2nd Feb 1877.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12 RAMPART ROW.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"AN ADVOCATE."—You write, "These animadversions on the proceedings of the officials concerned are not made with a view to devolve castigation on them for their delinquencies, but to prevent a re-occurrence of, and a remedy for, what is above related." If you could manage to tell your story on one sheet of paper instead of three, and would use the simplest language, we might more easily understand what you mean than is now possible.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IN TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BUCHAN—February 5th, at 18, Cornwallis-square, Calcutta, the wife of James Buchan, Esq., of a son.
NESBITT—February 5th, at Oraí, the wife of H. K. Nesbitt, Esq., District Engineer, Jalaun, of a son.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittance sent to this office, should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1877.

MOST of our readers must have been surprised and gratified at the appearance in the Queen's Speech of the time-honoured phrase about maintaining "the independence and integrity of the "Ottoman Empire." The fact that the Ministry ventured upon advising Her Majesty to assert once more this cardinal principle of the foreign policy of England shows how unfounded is the popular belief that in the Conference at Constantinople the English Plenipotentiary spoke and acted as if he were willing that Turkey should be given over, bound hand and foot, to Russia for immediate execution. Our knowledge of the proceedings at the Conference is necessarily so fragmentary that we can only form a guess as to what was the attitude really assumed by Lord Salisbury; but it appears to us probable that all he did was to try and reduce to a *minimum* the concessions demanded by Russia, and then suggest to the Ministers of the Porte that they might do wisely to make a compromise which would be placed under the collective guarantee of Europe instead of challenging Russia to deadly conflict. Certainly, he must have reserved in any case England's perfect freedom of action; for, now that the Conference has failed, the Ministry reverts to its old position, and talks of the independence and integrity of Turkey as if its representative at Constantinople had never contemplated asking the Sultan to make administrative changes that could lower in any way his Sovereign authority. A contrary impression has certainly prevailed at Constantinople, where England is accused of treachery in abandoning her ancient ally; but the expressions used in the Queen's Speech, and the distinct declaration made by Lord Salisbury himself, as well as by Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Derby, that the English Government protests against Turkey being coerced and will look with suspicion on the separate intervention of any of the Great Powers, should go far to allay Turkish irritation against the people of England. It is ideal to talk, as the Queen was advised to do, of "a general agreement existing "among the European Powers." No doubt, all the Powers think the administration of the Turkish provinces might be reformed, but the failure of the Conference proved that they differ irreconcilably with one another as to the means by which reforms should be effected; and if Russia decides to act alone, it is now avowed that England will look on with "suspicion" which would soon be changed into active hostility. All Europe now waits for Russia to say the word. It is her turn to play, and we do not believe she can shrink from making a desperate move in order to escape from a false position Everything, however, still depends on Germany. That Power can either keep Russia from going to war at all, or, by simply mobilizing troops on the Polish frontier, can force the Emperor Alexander to forego the design of invading Bulgaria and to confine his aggressions to the Asiatic coast of the Black Sea. From her entrenched camp in the Caucasus Russia could, it is thought, send forth an army that would quickly overrun Armenia and Asia Minor; and in carrying on such a campaign, the result of which would equally be to give her the command of the Dardanelles, she would be for a time secure against foreign interference. But it may well be that Prince Bismark has already made his bargain for certain fresh acquisitions in Europe in return for permitting the Russians to cross the Danube. No transaction is too unprincipled for him to enter into; and the only thing certain is that whatever he does will be done to promote the interests of Germany alone, and that he will trample under foot on this occasion, as scornfully as on half a dozen other occasions since he seized the Danish Duchies, the fiction of a concert of European Powers to watch over the peace of Europe.

OUR Bombay contemporary has begun unwillingly to perceive the disagreeable truth that his credulity has been imposed upon by the framers of those harrowing tales of many deaths by starvation at Sholapore with which he startled his readers a few days ago. We pointed out last Tuesday that the sensational telegrams published in the *Times of India* were of a kind to excite the suspicion that agitators were at work trying to create ill feeling against and to embarrass the Government by urging the people to abandon the relief works rather than accept the new scale of wages. On the same day our contemporary printed a letter from Sholapore in which the writer said:—"Since the "introduction of the new rates of wages "the people have begun to think that it is "much better for them to be sent to the *kala "panee* (!) and there to be fed sufficiently, than "to live here in a famished condition. This "shows what tendency the new rates have to "encourage crime and imperil the security of "the people." The drift of this insidious suggestion is that the people should take courage and declare they would rather go to prison than work for "a bare subsistence." From the wording of the letter we infer that it must have been written by a native, and the mistake in the use of the term *kala panee* was probably made on purpose to mislead the public. In the same letter we find this distinct and circumstantial statement:—"I "have just seen ten persons rendered insensible "from starvation, and I have showed them to "the supernumerary assistant, Mr. Crawford, "and a native revenue authority, who chanced "to come after me to the place. Mr. Crawford "on being requested by me to send the people "to the hospital said that they were suffering "from starvation and from no other disorder, "and that, therefore, it was useless to send them "to the hospital. This shows that Mr. Crawford "is convinced of the effects at present produced "by starvation in this district. Three cases appear "to be very serious." Now nothing has since been heard of these ten people, in whom Mr. Crawford, an officer evidently of nice discrimination, at once detected symptoms of starvation while they were still insensible. Our contemporary sent a special correspondent to Sholapore to find out the real state of affairs, but this gentleman has with admirable discretion refrained from saying a word about the cases in question; and we should like to know if any of the ten persons are dead yet or if they all remain to this day in a state of insensibility. The special correspondent has applied himself to the task of toning down the ghastly statements so carelessly put in circulation about the state of the people in the Collectorate of Sholapore. He of course thinks it necessary, in the interest of the paper he represents, to describe, in language intended to be pathetic, a few wretches he saw among the crowd of labourers out of work but he might have seen such sights any day in the streets of Bombay, and one can readily understand that his only object in bringing these poor creatures on the scene was to give some colour of excuse for the monstrous stories that had been told about the consequences of the brutality of the British Government. He is constrained, however, to admit that the Government offers the people plenty of work if they choose to take it, and that the labourers "in their thousands," as our emotional contemporary puts it, are sitting idle in the hope that the Government will be frightened into raising the scale of wages again rather than see them in danger of dying by starvation. From the tone of yesterday's leading article in the *Times of India*, our contemporary seems to have become conscious that he has been made use of to carry out this little plot, and we give him credit for being evidently ashamed of the part he has played. He now rightly observes that "starving people do not strike for nothing;" and, if it had been true that the people were actually starving, they would have been glad to stay on the relief works and get their pound of grain a day. The fact of their desertion can only be explained either by their hope of getting more liberal wages under soft-hearted civil officers, or by the existence of an organised agitation, the object of which is to set the people against the Government.

It is a mistake, we think, to suppose that the Bombay Government, the aim of whose policy throughout has been to secure the severest economy in the management of the relief works, is not responsible for the recent reduction in the rate of wages. This reduction was made voluntarily by our Government before the receipt of Sir Richard Temple's Minute in which he recommended a trial of the plan of giving each adult labourer only a pound of grain a day; and, so far as we can learn, Bombay officials generally consider that the allowance is just sufficient to maintain in health a native labourer who has no hard work to do. The experiment has not had a fair trial yet; and the object of the agitation carried on through the medium of the *Times of India* and the native papers is to prevent it from having a fair trial. The agitators are likely to succeed in adding 25 lakhs of rupees—the sum it was estimated would be saved by the reduction—to the expenditure on famine relief in this Presidency, for they are now assured of the co-operation of the Supreme Government. In its Resolution of the 2nd instant, that Government has contradicted itself by laying down the rule that "human "life shall be saved at any cost and at any "effort." No doubt, in a later paragraph of the despatch, after Lord Lytton has been allowed to relieve his feelings in the sentimental paragraph in which this principle is affirmed, the Bombay Government is quietly told that it is quite proper that, "in the "case of an individual refusing to perform "work which he is capable of doing on the "terms fixed by Government, no relief shall "be afforded him at the public cost during "the continuance of such refusal." It is self-evident, indeed, that no sane Government could consent to let the famishing population of distressed districts dictate the terms on which they would allow the State to keep them alive. If, however, relief be refused to obstinate people who won't work, some of these people must die. The Government of India meanly attempts to get out of this difficulty by arbitrarily saying "No, "they won't." "The result," says Mr. Secretary Hope, whose knowledge of native character should have led him to a very different conclusion, "will certainly not be death "from starvation." It is an easy thing for people who disdain to give reasons for the faith that is in them to make such assertions; but the Bombay Government will be held responsible if any person does die of starvation, and how is it to ascertain to what lengths it may safely go in its reliance upon the all-subduing force of hunger? In ordinary circumstances, if the people had no power of appeal, the local Government would run no risk in refusing to support at the expense of the taxpayers men who will not work; and, had our Government been left to itself, it would soon have broken down such combinations as we have seen an example of at Sholapore. But the Deccan agitators trade upon the known craving for power of the Government of India; they have already besought Lord Lytton to interfere directly on their behalf, and, no doubt, they are now sending telegrams to their foolish official patrons in Calcutta announcing the deaths of many people by starvation in consequence of the inhuman conduct of the Government of Bombay. Such is one of the mischievous results of the Government of India's intermeddling in the affairs of Bombay. Two months ago the local Government had the Famine well in hand. The officials were everywhere doing their work zealously and efficiently, and the people were contented. Now, our public servants feel perplexed how to act, discouraged, and humiliated, while the people have become dissatisfied and mutinous. This change is the natural fruit of the determination of a few gentlemen forming the Government of India to attempt the impossible task of governing Bombay from Calcutta or Simla. Unless they desist from this attempt; they will soon succeed in reducing this Presidency to a state of anarchy. The best thing they can do is to attend to their own policy of platitudes and pageants, and leave the administration of Bombay in the honest and capable hands of its own officers.

WE have received a copy of the proceedings of the meeting of the general committee of the Belgaum District Famine Relief Fund which was held in Belgaum on the 5th inst. Mr. Shaw, as Chairman, stated that donations of Rs. 8,935 had been promised by subscribers to the relief fund, and already over Rs. 7,000 had been paid. The Secretary of the Famine Relief Fund Deccan and Khandeish had forwarded Rs. 5,000, so that the receipts up to date had been about Rs. 12,000. The committee had secured a room capable of accommodating about 800 people, cooking pots and various other articles, and engaged several cooks. When this poor-house was first opened, professional beggars flocked to it for relief, after obtaining which they went back to the highways and begged. These people were weeded out, and the committee made an effort to give relief only to the deserving poor. People from all parts of the district—from Bijapoor, Athni, Jat and the Patwardhan States—have at times applied for help and been relieved. The rule made was to feed all foreigners in search of employment until a reasonable time for getting work had elapsed, after which assistance was withheld. We might here ask whether employment can always be had after "a reasonable time has elapsed?" The committee seem to have anticipated this criticism, for they say—"Until recent stringent orders in the P. W. Department there was no difficulty in finding employment for all comers, and saving on Sundays when public works are closed, the people who attended the poor house were principally passers through the station, some infirm, blind, and cripples of the station and the children of labourers employed on public works who could not be taken on the works." The weekly relief of persons at the poor house was as follows:—

During the week ending	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total
November 19	186	317	458	961
Do. 26	191	245	286	722
Total	377	562	744

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE PESHAWUR CONFERENCE.

LAHORE, 9TH FEB.

The Conference at Peshawur continues. The members sat on Monday for six hours, discussing preliminaries. The Cabul Minister is still unwell.

Sir Lewis Pelly is unlikely to be permanent Resident at Cabul; he will probably be the successor to Sir H. Davies when the negotiations at Peshawur are completed.

THE FRONTIER TRIBES.

ALLAHABAD, 9TH FEB.

The Hussun Kheyls, an important section of Afreedees, have sent their submission to the Peshawur authorities, offering most binding hostages for their future good behaviour.

A FRONTIER COMMISSIONERSHIP.

The project for the separation of the North-West Frontier from the Punjab into a separate Commissionership has been, the *Pioneer* says, abandoned for the present.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE COST OF THE IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE.

CALCUTTA, 9TH FEB.

The examination of the financial accounts of the cost of the Imperial Assemblage shows the net expenditure to have been under five lakhs of rupees including two and a quarter lakhs of military charges, which have already been defrayed by savings in the last year's Military Budget. The home charges for the Assemblage are expected not to amount to more than one lakh of rupees, but exact details are not yet known.

FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

PESHAWUR, 9TH FEB.

The frontier is quiet. The Conference between Sir Lewis Pelly and Syud Noor Mahomed, the Envoy from Cabul, is proceeding in a most friendly manner. The Hussan Kheyl Afreedees near Kohat Pass are supposed to be implicated in the recent raids. It is expected that this may possibly lead to a peaceful solution of the Kohat Pass difficulty.

THE DEBATES ON THE ADDRESS.

LONDON, 9TH FEB

In the debate last night which followed the address in the House of Lords in answer to the Queen's Speech, Lord Derby said that the maintenance of peace depended upon the decision of the Czar, who may decide that Russia is under an obligation to execute alone the decisions of the six Great Powers. The Earl of Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury protested against Turkey being coerced in any way. Lord Granville urged the united action of the European Powers in coercing the Porte to accept the proposals made at the Conference. The Duke of Argyll accused the Government of changing its policy.

In the House of Commons Sir Stafford Northcote said that England desired to act in unison with the Great Powers, and that any separate intervention of Russia and Austria would be looked upon with suspicion. The Marquis of Hartington charged the Government with changing its policy, but said that Lord Salisbury deserved the thanks of the country for restoring the *entente* between England and Russia and making Turkey understand her relations to England and the Great Powers under the Treaty of 1856.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 8TH FEB.

The Bombay Mails of the 22nd ult. arrived at Brindisi on the 7th inst.

LONDON, 8TH FEB., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	5 9/16 d.
The Manchester Market has been unchanged.	
Exchange on India	1s. 9¼d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	88½
4½ per cent. do.	88½
5½ per cent. do.	92½
3 per cent. Consols for account	95¾d.
5 per cent. French Rente 1872	106.
Bar Silver	57

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£12 800,000 ... Dec.	£500,000
Bills Discounted	£17,800,000 ... Inc.	£100,000
Bullion	£26,400,000 ... Dec.	£200,000

Proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities, 46¾

About £125,000 have been withdrawn from the Bank of England for South America.

Arrivals—Europa and Zante.

LINE REPORTS.—9TH FEBRUARY.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Persa. Persian line right to London.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Market weak.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 9d.	per Rupee.
Do. telegraphic	1s. 9 23-32d.	,,
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 10 1-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 10d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 10 1-16d.	,,
Sovereigns	Rs. 11-5 each.	

THE project for a railway from Patna to Gya is revived, and efforts are now being made to raise the necessary capital locally.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR N. CHAMBERLAIN, the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, is very much better, and is in fact considered out of danger. Drs. Gordon, Mouat and Madden have been in constant attendance on His Excellency.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Commander-in-Chief, who after reaching Kohat went back for a few days to Peshawur, has now proceeded on his Indus tour, marching on through Bunnu, it is thought to Dehra Ismail Khan and Mooltan, according to the original programme. This proves, of course, says the *Pioneer*, that the rumours about an accident Sir Frederick Haines had met with were very much exaggerated.

Indian Public Opinion understands that the Hussan Kheyls are showing every sign of giving in, and that the Bassi Kheyls have already done so. This example may be followed by the Pass Afreedees, when, we presume, our difficulties will be at an end, so far as the Afreedee business is concerned. There seems to be, however, some obstacle in our inability to give more favourable terms to one section of the tribes over another.

THE arrangement by which Captain Maclean would have retained command of the 14th Sikhs at Peshawur, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel L. H. Williams proceeding on sick leave, until the return of Captain F. H. Woodgate from furlough, has fallen through by the accidental death in England of this latter officer. The command will now be conferred, the *Pioneer* says, on Lieutenant-Colonel G. C. Rowcroft, at present officiating in the same appointment with the 27th N. I. at Nowshera.

THE *World* hears that Mrs. Richard Burton, authoress of *Inner Life of Syria*, the wife of Captain Burton, H. B. M.'s Consul at Trieste, has been elected by the Dantesque School of Naples as a life member, and has received the diploma and the great gold medal of the Society for her work amongst the poor of Trieste, her instruction to the people, and her unceasing efforts to prevent cruelty to animals. The Italian and German press have expressed great approval, and declare the honour to have been justly earned and well bestowed.

PARLIAMENT-SQUARE, which has already furnished sites for the public monuments of Lords Derby and Palmerston, has recently received an addition in a bronzed statue of the late Sir Robert Peel. The figure of the great statesman is placed on a plain granite pedestal, and represents him as he was wont to appear in the House. The likeness is said to be excellent. It is stated that it is contemplated to erect other monuments of departed statesmen in Parliament-square. Those of Lords Derby and Palmerston face Palace yard; the present addition is on the north side of the square.

THE Emperor and Empress of Brazil are at present making a tour in Sicily. Some unscrupulous admirers of order are (says the *World*) praying that their Majesties may be entrapped by the brigands, in the hope that such an outrage might at last awaken the Italian Government to the necessity of stern dealing with the *mafia*. This is rather rough on their Majesties; but it is but the Italian development of the old English desire that a railway director should be smashed in the next collision. On the return of Don Pedro and his spouse—with ears unfoxed, let us hope—they intend to go to Rome in the strictest incognito—*id est*, under some title patent to every loafer on the Corso.

REFERRING to the charge of plagiarism brought against Lord Lytton in his speech at the Imperial Assemblage on the 1st of January, *Indian Public Opinion* seeks the following explanation:—"Lord Lytton is known to be both an eloquent and graceful speaker and writer, and there is nothing in the Proclamation Speech that surpasses his usual standard. At the same time it is scarcely likely that a speech of this kind should have been uttered without considerable discussion in the Councils, both in India and at home, and, indeed, there are a number of passages which seem to have been constructed by men of different styles and even different schools of thought regarding India, though at least nine-tenths of the matter must have been written by one hand."

COMPLAINTS are reaching us, says the *Englishman*, from Hindu gentlemen that the Mahomedans congregated near and at the Sinduria Patti mosque follow and annoy them. One gentlemen in particular, a well-known Munshi, is the object of attention to a truculent looking fellow, who makes a point of meeting him, and abusing him roundly for teaching the European Kaffirs the language of the country. So intimidating is this gentleman that he now never passes the mosque, unless accompanied by a servant. If a few more police were stationed about this quarter, perhaps it would have a salutary effect; and something might also be learned of the reason why the lower classes of Mahomedans have lately assumed a more insolent bearing towards Europeans.

THE *Westminster Gazette* learns on good authority from Rome that the young Prince Louis Napoleon has been initiated by Prince Humbert into the mysteries of Italian Freemasonry. The Pope is very dissatisfied with the conduct of the ex-Empress Eugenie and of her son. Pius IX. had advised the young Prince to quit Italy as soon as possible. This judicious advice, however, has not been followed; on the contrary, the Empress has been very assiduous in her visits to the Quirinal, and is in constant intercourse with those of the noble families in Rome who are partisans of King Victor Emmanuel. For these reasons the Pope refused to dispense with his own hands the Holy Communion both to the Empress and the Prince. As the Empress Eugenie's request was made to him the Pope said, "Anche, l'altro prese la Santa Comunione a Sant' Anna d'orata." By the "other" the Pope meant Napoleon III. The Pope held up as an example to the Empress and the Prince the conduct of Don Carlos, who, on his recent visit to Rome, sought the apostolic blessing and on advice at once took his departure from Italy.

THE *Times* has received, "from an undoubted source," an official report on the sanitary condition of the Russian active army. This document, which was issued by the Government of the Czar about a week ago, by no means supports the stories current as to the illness prevalent among the troops lately mobilized. It states that, according to exact official information, the sanitary condition of the troops assembled in Bessarabia and in the province of Podolia is excellent. There are no epidemics, the average percentage of sickness for the whole army being less than 1 per cent. The Vienna correspondent of the same journal summarizes the contents of communications which have reached him from a foreign officer who has been through the Russian lines from the Pruth to Odessa. The general result of the observations is, "that the Russian army, thanks to the two months' armistice, is in a far better condition than has been usually supposed, and certainly incomparably more fit to take the field than in any of the former campaigns against Turkey."

IT is believed that the ensuing financial year will be a very busy one at Chatham Dockyard, and that, in addition to the ships now in hand, three new war vessels will be commenced, including a very large armour-plated ship to be armed with the 80-ton gun, and the building of which will necessitate the enlargement of one of the building-slips at the Dockyard, but the precise style of the ship, it is stated, has not yet been decided upon. In addition to this new work, the armour plated ship Temeraire, 8, 8,412 tons, 7,000 horse-power, will be completed, commissioned, and sent to sea; the Eurydus, 16, iron corvette, cased with wood, 3,920 tons, 2,250 horse-power, the Garnet, 14, corvette, 1,864 tons, 2,100 horse-power; and the Cormorant, 6, composite sloop, 1,124 tons, 900 horse-power, will also be completed. The armour plated turret ship Agamemnon, 8,492 tons, 6,000 horse-power, will be very considerably advanced, and the extensive repairs and alterations to the Penelope, armour-plated, 4,394 tons, 4,703 horse-power, will be completed, and she will proceed to take up her appointment at Harwich as flag-ship of the Naval Reserve.

THERE is, says the *New York Times*, only one really feasible plan for reaching the North Pole. A succession of camps should be made from Smith's Sound northwards at intervals of half a mile from one another. In each of these camps two or three men, provided with a few years' rations, should be placed, with instructions to keep a lamp constantly burning in the kitchen window as a beacon for belated explorers, and to keep the sidewalk swept as far as the next camp. The explorer who desired to reach the Pole would then have an uninterrupted series of half-mile stations all the way to his place of destination. He could warm his feet at one station, lunch at another, and sleep at a third. Thus, by safe and easy stages, he could reach and discover the Pole and return to Smith's Sound without difficulty. The Arctic explorer can always travel half a mile in a given direction. Divide the distance from Smith's Sound to the Pole into half mile walks, and all the difficulties which are now insuperable would vanish. This is undoubtedly the true way in which Arctic exploration should be conducted, and it is a wonder that no one has hitherto thought of it."

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Spectator*, criticizing the results of the recent negotiations with China, says:—"On no one point have we obtained a single concession. We have failed in the Margary affair, we have failed in the settlement of *bona fide* British claims; we have failed in procuring the abolition of the 'Leikin' duties; and we have done worse, for we have admitted their legality, and thus enabled the Chinese Government to ruin British trade at any moment it thinks fit, by over-weighting British goods with these duties. We have allowed them to increase the import duties on opium, thus protecting the native article, and encouraging its more extended growth. We have been satisfied with the opening of two or three ports of no great moment, when we ought to have insisted upon the opening of the whole country to trade, a privilege enjoyed exclusively by Russia, to the terrible injury of our commerce. We have failed in getting the Chinese Government to sanction the building of railroads or the opening of mines, and as a matter of fact, so far from the negotiations of the past year being satisfactory, they are just the reverse. We have been played with and humiliated, and the Chinese Government has gained a real diplomatic triumph, which entitles it, from a Chinese point of view of course, to all the credit, which we, in our incredible folly, presumption, and ignorance, claim for our own proceedings."

THE *Statesman*, referring to the Bombay Bench and Bar scandal, says:—"The *Bombay Gazette* has a very forcible article in defence of Sir Michael Westropp's animadversions on the conduct of Mr. Mayhew. Our contemporary calls attention to certain facts in the case which the published proceedings have not disclosed. Now, in addition to these disclosures, we are further told that Mr. Mayhew 'was accompanied from his office in the Fort to Mr. Pinhey's bungalow by this very clerk, who was aware that the Chief Justice had not gone to Matheran, and had been warned not to take the case before Mr. Justice Pinhey.' If the judgment of the Bar is right, we must suppose, although it is nowhere in the proceedings, that this 'clerk' must have misled Mr. Mayhew, by lying to him. For it is inconceivable that Mr. Mayhew made no enquiry upon the point. Did the 'clerk' then tell Mr. Mayhew that the Chief Justice was absent, or not? The clerk, at all events, knew the gross impropriety of what was being done; and he was in the carriage with Mr. Mayhew for half an hour. We agree with the *Bombay Gazette* that the public interests are of good deal more importance in the case than Mr. Mayhew's, and we recur to our original belief that Sir Michael had sufficient cause for his remarks, strong as they were. If Mr. Mayhew would clear himself satisfactorily, he should say explicitly that the 'clerk' lied to him and deceived him; for it is incredible that he did not enquire of him."

The *Spectator*:—"Lord Granville, in distributing the prizes to the Dover School of Art, on Wednesday Jan 9 expressed his strong disagreement with the Rev. Mark Pattison's views as to the degeneration of English taste in relation to Art. He admitted that there was an increase in vulgarity of taste, as in our numbers, but in proportion to the increasing wealth and the increasing population of the country, he believed that the improvement in our taste was very noticeable. Could the churches, for instance, built by the different religious denominations thirty years ago, be compared for an instant with those of the present day? Were we capable of inscribing on permanent tablets, as our forefathers had done, not only who had restored, but who had 'beautified' the buildings so restored? Thirty years ago Mr. Minton,—the great porcelain manufacturer,—had assured him that he could not sell his finest things at all but that there was a very great demand for things of which he was heartily ashamed. *Now* Mr. Minton would certainly not complain of having no purchasers for the more beautiful of his productions, whatever he might say as to the demand for those of the kind he did not approve. Again, Lord Granville found ladies much less disposed to disguise themselves with powder and rouge and hair dyes than their grandmothers, and both they and their poorer neighbours dressed in better taste. Especially Lord Granville thought the art shown in children's books greatly improved, and he told an amusing story of some little girl to whom he gave a book not very well illustrated, who on looking over it dropped it into the waste-paper basket, while she dropped him a curtsey. But though that may have shown the improvement in children's state for the beautiful in art, it certainly showed no improvement in that sense of the beautiful in life which should grow with it, if the life of art is to become identified with the art of life. Lord Granville's little friend had clearly never appreciated the ungraciousness and ungracefulness of trying gifts not by the feeling of the donor, but by the intrinsic value of the gift to the receiver."

THE *World*:—"Francois Buloz, the well known editor and founder of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, has just died, after a lingering illness, at the age of seventy three. M. F. Buloz was a free man, born in Geneva, and emigrated from his native country to Paris—'ville de l'intelligence, de ressource et de progrès'—that city which every man of brains has adopted and still adopts as his residence if he possess *la bosse* of progress. Buloz began his career as a printer; after a certain time his employers raised him to the post of *prote*, foreman, and corrector. In this latter position he gave the first evidences of his capacity and aptitude for literary work, and after a few years became a thorough judge of literature. Buloz knew how to admire the talent of his contributors, although his quarrels with them were frequent; he knew how to find the most striking spot of a MS.; he knew also how to give advice and make proper observations, to which almost every celebrity of the pen listened, found the editor's remarks just and *apropos*, and instead of being cross, as they had the intention to be when they entered the room of the *directeur*, they left him on the best terms. George Sand began to write notes in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* after the production of her first novel, and contributed to it during many years; she was even a sort of partner at the beginning of this great enterprise. The celebrated novelist and the director quarrelled many, many times, and even had lawsuits; but after a few words of friendship from old Buloz to his dear George everything was forgotten, the storm was over, and they became as good friends as before. Soon after the Revolution of July 1830, Buloz was atthe head of two important publications, of which *La Revue des Deux Mondes* was one, at the same time manager of the Comédie Francaise. Some of the most celebrated comedians were engaged by him, and one of them who made his *début* during Buloz's management is the actual *doyen* of the Comédie—M. Got, whose talent was so much admired when he visited this country. During the last seven years Buloz has been suffering very much at times, so that he was compelled in the beginning of 1875 to leave his eldest son at the head of the enterprise. On handing over the command to his son he said: 'Francois à toi la direction de la *Revue des Deux Mondes*, car je vais bientôt prendre la direction de lautre monde.'"

THE *Statesman*:—"This necessity of some revision of the relations of governance and dependence, that at present subsist between the Supreme Government and the local Administrations of the country, is very strikingly illustrated in the three months' correspondence between the President in Council of the Government of India and the Bombay Government, from the middle of October to the middle of January, on the subject of the relief works in Western India. It is necessary to bear in mind that the Viceroy was on tour during the period, and that the Government of India, for all current matters of administration, devolved upon the President in Council, which seems in this case to have meant, Mr. T. C. Hope. The Bombay Government persistently urged the necessity of their being instantly authorized to undertake such works as would enable them to employ the starving population on a scale that would meet the emergency, while enabling them at the same time to exercise a proper supervision over the work. Such supervision that was impossible when the people were employed upon a thousand minor works, over which no effective oversight was practicable. There can be no question that the local Government was right, while the course they proposed to take was in exact accordance with the formal orders of the Government of India of February 1875. But the Supreme Government was in provisional hands; and so the orders of the President in Council, throughout these three months, simply reflect the crochets of, as we suppose, the Secretary Mr. Hope, or the reluctance of the Provisional Council to commit itself to the sanction of large works, by which the Viceroy in Council might subsequently be embarrassed. Look at it in any light we may, there is no concealing that this irregular responsibility has been mischievous, and embarrassing. The local Government is to be responsible, we are told, for the outlay it incurs in these emergencies and the principle is so healthful and sound, that it must recommend itself to all thoughtful persons. But if the local Government is to be responsible for its outlay, you must then entrust the management of the relief, very largely indeed, to its own discretion. Now in the present case, it is clear that the Bombay Government has been forced, either through the weakness, or the caprice, of the President in Council, to, incur a very heavy outlay for three months, upon work of the most wasteful kind, works over which it was impossible for them to exercise any effective supervision. How then can we make the Bombay Government responsible for an outlay incurred in this way, against its most earnest protests and remonstrances? In 1873-74, Lord Northbrook all but formally set aside the local Government of Sir George Campbell altogether, and took the whole management of the relief upon himself. How under such circumstances, could the Bengal Government possibly be held responsible for the outlay? The Bombay Government has exhausted every form of remonstrance against the orders imposed upon it; and at last the Viceroy in Council, upon resuming his functions, rules that the President in Council, who has acted for him provisionally, has erred. The complication is extreme: and the *moral* of it, we think, is that the less seldom the Viceroy separates himself from his Council, the better. It is clear in the present case, that the President in Council has gone counter to the settled intentions of the Government of India; and that it has done so either from unpardonable ignorance of what these intentions are, or the caprice of its individual members, presumably Mr. Hope's. To hold the local revenues of Bombay answerable for an expenditure that has been *dictated* to them, is simply absurd. Mr. Bright in 1858 would have broken India up into six or eight independent Governments under the Crown like the Australian Colonies: and there was so much to recommend the suggestion, that we should be glad to see it reconsidered, distasteful though it be to the Supreme Government."

OFFICIAL NEWS REPORT FROM ADEN.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING 31ST JANUARY 1877.

SOME apprehension is felt at Jeddah in consequence of the authorities at Mecca having decided, it is said, on arming the population.

It is reported from Berbera that the roads leading to that port continue very unsafe, as the Habar Yoonas and Eda Gola tribes plunder kafilas and travellers.

A slight earthquake was felt at 7 P.M. at Hotah, the capital of Lahej, on the 25th January.

Constant showers are falling at Aden, but the heavy rain so much needed keeps off.

J. W. SCHNEIDER, Brigadier General,
Political Resident.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 8th February 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·972
Temperature of the Air	71·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	61·6
Dew Point	54·9
Relative humidity of Air	·555
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole skyisloaded=8)	0·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	76·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)	67·3
General Direction of wind	WNW, NW, WNW, N, NNE, NE, N, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	419

BOMBAY.

A HOSPITAL AT SUCHEEN.—A hospital for the poor of Sucheen is being built at that place, the sole expense of which will be borne by the Government. It is estimated to cost Rs. 7,000.

A NEW TOWER OF SILENCE AT NOWSAREE.—At the sole expense of a Parsee gentleman, a new Tower of Silence is to be built at Nowsaree, the first consecration ceremony of which will take place on the 8th proximo.

THE AFFILIATION CASE AMONG THE PARSEES.—The case of Goolbai *vs.* Manockjee Limjee Manockjee, which was postponed to Wednesday last, has been, by consent of the parties, again postponed to Tuesday, the 13th instant.

EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.—The buildings in Fort George, which are to be erected or adapted for a European General Hospital, are to be commenced at once. Our advertising columns to-day contain the notice to contractors for that purpose.

THE NAWAB OF JOONAGHUR.—Sir Mohobat Khanjee, K. C. S. I., the Nawab of Joonaghur, with his Dewan and Mr. Mansookhram Soorajram, his Bombay agent, arrived at Calcutta from Benares last week. His Highness and suite are expected in Bombay on the 21st instant.

THE MURDER OF A GIRL FOR HER ORNAMENTS.—A reward of Rs. 200 is offered by the Commissioner of Police, to any person who may give such information as will lead to the discovery and conviction of the person or persons connected with the murder of the girl Lingoo, who was found lying dead on the Woorlee Flats on Wednesday last.

PROSECUTIONS BY THE S. P. C. A.—Hurry Nuttoobhoy, grain-dealer, for working his bullocks near Boree Bunder, one of the animals being lame, the other having a sore neck, was fined Rs. 15.—Puttoo Jattrs, rekla driver, for working his bullock at Phydownie, the animal being lame of the near foreleg, was fined Rs. 2.—Balla Bapojee, in charge of a stone-roller, for working his bullock in Obelisk road, the animal being in such an emaciated state as to be unfit for work, was fined Rs. 5.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, two Mahomedans, named Aba Cauff and Curreem Enayet, were committed by Mr. Dossbhoy Framjee for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court on a charge of housebreaking and theft, preferred against them by Rujjub Essack, a Mahomedan merchant dealing in Benares *sarees*, &c. in respect of goods stolen from his premises on the night of the 25th January last, of the collective value of Rs. 172.

A NEST OF GAMBLERS.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Cassoo Khanoo, Essuff Boodeen, Abdool Ally and eight other Mahomedans were charged, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Mahon, before Mr. Dossbhoy Framjee, prisoners Nos. 1, 2 and 3 with keeping a common gaming house at Kojah street, and the rest together with prisoners Nos. 1, 2 and 3, with being found gaming therein with dice, counters and money. They were all adjudged guilty and prisoners Nos. 1, 2 and 3 were fined Rs. 15 each and the rest Rs. 10 each.

DEATH OF AN OLD RESIDENT.—We regret to have to chronicle the decease on the 30th December last of Mr. S. A. Johnson, a well-known resident of Bombay. Mr. Johnson was an American citizen and came to this country about 1863 or 1864. He carried on a very quiet business here for a number of years, and was well known in connection with his scheme of the Castle Dock, and by his persistent opposition to the Prince's Dock. It was whilst closely and ardently engaged in his opposition to the latter scheme that he was seized with the sickness, to which, in the course of about three weeks, he succumbed. With regard to the Prince's Dock, he has left it on record that the Dock when finished, including the cost of dredging the required channels, will cost at least £6,000,000.

A CAREFUL PARSEE ENGINE-DRIVER.—On the 29th of last month an attempt was made to upset a passenger train of the Oude and Rohilcund Railway. It appears that on that day at 1 A.M., a large trunk of a tree was found lying on the line, two miles distant from the Ajee station. The train was coming at full speed, but the driver, seeing something lying on the line, attempted to stop the train. Fortunately it was a moonlight night, and the driver succeeded in stopping the engine only after the tree had come in contact with the cow-catcher. With the assistance of some men the trunk was dragged out of the train was once more set in motion. Had it not been for the presence of mind of the engine-driver, who is a Parsee named Cursetjee Mehernosjee, a serious accident would have occurred attended with loss of life. The trunk was given in charge of the way inspector, who is at present investigating the matter.

POONA.—A Poona correspondent writes on the 7th instant:—Our weather, which has recently been characterized as most "curious" for this time of the year, was somewhat remarkable to-day. The morning dawned brightly upon us, but a little after nine o'clock pedestrians were greatly inconvenienced by strong windy blasts which blew up the dust in all directions, and although several complaints were made of the watering of the roads in Camp nothing has yet been done to remedy the evil, notwithstanding that every facility is now afforded to carry out this very reasonable public demand by the erection of stand pipes along the principal thoroughfares. It was about 2 P.M. when the clouds were suddenly overcast, and we were relieved by a very refreshing shower, as you already know the Government have sanctioned an outlay of Rs. 25,000 for sanitary improvements in Camp, and the works are being pushed on most dexterously under the supervision of the Engineer's Department. The gutters are beautifully paved with dressed stones, and they are so constructed as to ensure a clear running of the dirty water. Mr. A. D. Eskiel, of the Poona Iron and Brass Foundry, has secured the contract for the manufacture and erection of the lamp posts.

DEATH IN A RAILWAY TRAIN.—We hear that a passenger to Lunawlee, by the 8-30 train, yesterday morning, was taken out of a fourth class carriage dead. The medical officer there held a *post mortem* examination, when it was found that death was from natural causes, as he had evidently been very ill, with fever and dysentery.—*Deccan Herald*, Feb. 9.

DEATH OF LADY EMMA GREEN.—This mail has brought the news of the death of Lady Emma Green, wife of Lieut.-General Sir Edward Green, K.C.B. Lady Green died of bronchitis, after only four days' illness. Sir Edward and Lady Green will, be remembered well by those who knew "Jacob's Rifles" when General John Jacob held the command.—*Id.*

LADY TEMPLE.—Lady Temple arrived in Poona by the train from Calcutta last evening. Her Ladyship is to proceed to Mahableshwar to-day. We hear that several ladies go up to Mahableshwar earlier this season, and that every house will be occupied. It is expected that we shall have a very hot season in the plains.—*Id.*

HEALTH OF POONA.—Small-pox, we regret to learn, is very prevalent in Poona just now. We notice that the Vaccination Department at Madras advertise hours at which any one who comes can be vaccinated, and offer to make arrangements to send one of the officials to any house where there are those who cannot come to the appointed place. What is Poona doing? We hear, also, that hooping cough is very prevalent both in Camp and City; but it is generally of a mild type, though we have heard of some severe cases.—*Id.*

THE GHAUTS.—We hear that rain fell all along the Ghauts on Wednesday afternoon. The rain seems to have been general both on the Western Ghauts and in the Konkan. At the Reversing Station, on Wednesday forenoon, the wind was blowing a perfect hurricane, and the cold was very great, with quite a frosty feeling in the air. A gentleman, who came in from the Konkan by the second train on that day, complained that he had really suffered by the cold above the Ghauts.—*Id.*

SHOLAPORE.—We hear from Sholapore that there is really much distress there; but it is entirely owing to the people leaving the works on the reduction of wages, in the hope that an appeal to the Collector would at once set the matter right. They will soon learn that the change is by order of Government and then it is hoped that they will return to the works. Meanwhile every effort is being made to prevent deaths by starvation.—*Id.*

THE POOR IN POONA.—We believe that there is much suffering at present among the poor in Poona, both European and natives. Industrious European shopkeepers are hard pressed at present, as they got little work to do and little sale for articles which are not really necessaries of life. High prices affect every class of people and no one will buy anything that is not absolutely needed. There are many who require help, who yet will not ask for it; those who have the means should be ready to give the needed help, and, indeed, should look out for such cases as we have referred to. We have found out several very needy cases within the past week, and we feel sure there are many more in a similar condition.—*Id.*

BENCH AND BAR.—*Indian Public Opinion*, a Lahore paper writes:—"In the discussion between the Bombay Bench and Bar, the point of issue appears to have been forgotten amidst the usual tendency of making it a party question. What is to be ascertained is not whether Bench or Bar is immaculate or who lost his temper, but whether what is asserted is true. Now it seems that the Bombay Chief Justice told Mr. Mayhew to make certain alterations in his application before he could grant him the injunction. The question, therefore, really is, did Mr. Mayhew carry out these instructions in their entirety or did he only carry them out partially? If the latter then he certainly ought not to have brought a partially amended application before another Judge than the one who gave him the instructions. Such conduct was certainly 'sharp,' though it may not deserve the rebuke that is implied in the term 'sharp practice.' Again, that Sir M. Westropp replied on the incompetence of his brother Judge, Mr. Pinhey, to try an equity case, may be an unpleasant remark, but appears, on the whole, not to be altogether undeserved. To fume and bluster when the impropriety of one's conduct is pointed out is not an unusual occurrence in those whom the truth strikes, and we would rather know whether Mr. Mayhew carried out the instructions which he received and whether Mr. Pinhey could have granted the somewhat amended application, before we join in the clamour of 'loss of temper' 'reflection on a member of the Bar' and so forth clouds of words which are always raised in order to hide the real matter at issue."

DIVINE SERVICE.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PUBLIC SERVICE will be held at the following places during the coming week:—

Falkland Road Hall, Byculla, No. 3, Dean Lane, Fort; and 56 Mazagon, on Sunday, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.; Monday, 7-30 p.m.; Tuesday, 7-8 p.m. All persons are cordially invited.

AN APPEAL AGAINST THE BOILER INSPECTOR'S DECISION.

THE Boiler Inspection Commission met yesterday afternoon at the office of Mr. W. Moylan, Government Inspector of Boilers and Prime Movers, New Secretariat, to hear an appeal by the Sassoon Press Company, against a decision of the Boiler Inspector. There were present Colonel J. H. White, president; and Messrs. F. Mathew and H. B. Barnes, members of the Commission. Mr. Macfarlane, solicitor, represented the Sassoon Press Company. A number of engineers interested in the result of the appeal were also present.

Mr. Macfarlane said the interference of the Boiler Inspector with the blow-off cocks of the boilers of the Sassoon Press Company was unnecessary and unjustified by the condition of the boilers and of the cocks, inasmuch as they were not by any means in a condition which made them dangerous to persons or property. The action of the Boiler Inspector in this case was, Mr. Macfarlane contended, such as to hamper industry and to give unnecessary annoyance. In disposing of the appeal, the Commission would have to satisfy themselves that the cock which Mr. Moylan had condemned was fraught with danger to person or property; and if it could not be shown that it was dangerous, Mr. Macfarlane urged that a certificate should be granted. It was submitted that the condition of a blow-off cock was not a matter within the province of the Inspector. The first point for consideration was whether or not the cock was in good condition. When it came out from England, it was safe, but Mr. Moylan objected to it, and in consequence of the objection, Mr. Rodger, the Company's engineer, had made a cap for it so as to remove all risk of accident. Even without the cap, a cock similar to that of the Company's boiler was used in most of the factories in Bombay—in the Mint, in the Dockyard, and the Gun Carriage Factory. Mr. Macfarlane cited from Wilson on Steam Boilers, who stated that the cock was safe, but safer with the cap. Accidents from blow-off cocks were rare at any time, so rare, indeed, that it was difficult to hear of them. The cock of the Sassoon Press Company had been in use for three years, and it was strange Mr. Moylan had not seen cause to condemn it before. Mr. Macfarlane referred to section 8 of the Boiler Inspection Act, which states that if a boiler or prime mover is in good condition, the inspector should give a certificate.

The following witnesses were examined but were not sworn:—

Mr. Samuel Jackson, mechanical engineer in charge of the G. I. P. Workshops, said he had been in charge for sixteen years, and had experience of blow-off cocks (The Sassoon Company's cock is produced). I consider there is no danger in using a cock like this. I think a compound blow-off cock like that (one produced by Mr. Moylan) would be no improvement. I have sometimes heard of accidents happen in case of the guard not being put on.

Cross-examined by the President.—There is considerable wear and tear in this sort of cock.

Cross-examined by Mr. Moylan.—I do not say that this cock is superior to that one produced by you, or that it has an advantage over the other in wear and tear. I don't consider it is safer.

To Mr. Barnes.—I know many such cocks are used in P. and O. ships.

Mr. Hornby said.—I am an engineer in the B. B. and C. I. Railway workshops. So far as the question of safety goes, there is no advantage in the cock produced by Mr. Moylan over that in use on this one. An accident might happen by the screw breaking off; but with the cap on, I think it is safe enough.

Mr. Donald Nicolson said.—I am practising as a consulting engineer and have been in Bombay in 1868. I have seen this blow-off cock. I think it is perfect and safe. The cock would be considered perfect without any guard whatever; but with the cap, it is safer. It is one of the essentials in a through nut to be of a large size. It is not quite safe with a smaller nut. I think the size of the nut here is quite proper for the size of the cock. I consider this cock to be better than that produced by Mr. Moylan.

Cross-examined by C. J. White.—Witness explained in detail why he considered the Company's cock superior to that produced by Mr. Moylan. Witness said he did not consider any authority in the United Kingdom could object to the cock produced.

Mr. Pirrie said.—I am the engineer in charge of the Colaba Mills, and have had some experience. I have had experience of blow-off cocks to boilers. I have not heard of any accidents to a cock like this. Since I came to Bombay, I have heard of one accident in the Gun Carriage Department. I consider this (the Company's) cock safer and better than the compound gland cock produced by Mr. Moylan.

Mr. W. Rodger said.—I am the engineer of the Sassoon Press Company. I produce this cock. I have had a cap made to it since Mr. Moylan objected to it. By putting this cap, this guard on, I consider I have removed every objection that could be made to it. I consider this cock safer and better than the compound gland one. The latter has some disadvantages, and has a much greater tendency to get loose; and the water might leak without your knowing it.

Mr. Macfarlane said that was all the evidence he proposed to offer. What the Commission had now to consider was, whether any case had been made out that the Company's cock should be arrested.

The President requested Mr. Fraser (of Fraser and Miller) to explain the advantages or disadvantages of the two cocks produced before the Commission.

Mr. Fraser said that from his own experience he had not heard of any accident occurring in Bombay from using a cock like this, but he would prefer the compound cock as the safest, as it is recommended by all the Boiler Associations at home. He thought the compound cock has a slight advantage; but if he had been using the other cock, he would not condemn it if it was in good condition.

Cross-examined by Mr. Macfarlane.—If the cock is in good order, there is no risk whatever. I make such cocks on receiving an order. It is within the last 18 months that people have been ordering out these compound cocks.

Mr. Moylan, in answer to Mr. Macfarlane, said the Gun Carriage, Sassoon Press Company, and other establishments had been ordered to alter the cock hitherto used by them. It was not considered necessary to alter those in the Dockyard, because the pressure is very low. He did not know if there are boilers in the Mint which are worked up to 50 lbs. pressure. The substitution of the compound cocks was ordered by the Commission as the result of an appeal against a former order of the Inspector.

The President said that a decision of the Commission would be communicated in a day or two.

Mr. Macfarlane said he hoped the decision would be in favour of the Sassoon Press Company, but asked that, if it was against them, the Company would be given reasonable time to change the cock.

Mr. Moylan—It could be made in Bombay in a few days.

The proceedings terminated here.

SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 31st ultimo are published for general information:—

Kurrachee.—Total rainfall 1st January to 31st December last, Manjhand 13·25 and Shahbandar 7·89. Seventeen cases of small-pox still in Kurrachee on 23rd, no deaths; the disease exists elsewhere also. Freshet from Gaj on 15th.

Shikarpore.—Rabi crops looking well. Slight rain on 27th. Weather warm. Chicken-pox in Ratadero, taluka.

Hyderabad.—Crops fair. Weather changeable. Fresh cases of small-pox in Hyderabad City 12, deaths 3; it has appeared in four other talukas.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Weather mild. Rain 1¼ cents. Rabi crops very promising. Fever and cough prevail.

Ahmedabad.

creek at 5 p.m. The train consisted of eight passenger coaches and three baggage cars. As it neared the bridge it slowed, preparatory to stopping at the station just beyond. The train had stretched itself across the bridge, the locomotives being almost over, when suddenly the structure fell. The cause is unknown, but is attributed by the Railway officials to the action of the frost on the iron of the bridge. Every car fell into the chasm, and the two locomotives were drawn back, one of them falling bottom upwards upon the wreck below, while the other, though its tank car was thrown from the rails, escaped through the driver's prompt action and the breaking of the coupling, and is the only part of the train that was not completely destroyed.

The fall of 70ft. shattered all the coaches to pieces excepting the strongly built parlour and sleeping coaches, and the broken lamps and stoves and the hot coals from the overturned locomotive quickly set the wreck on fire, so that in five minutes the portion that had not sunk beneath the water was a mass of flames. There were about 150 persons in the train, and it is a miracle that all were not killed by the terrible fall. The survivors say that the greater part would have been saved had it not been for the fire, but many of those who escaped the fall were burnt or drowned, while many others reserved from these horrors were frozen to death. Every horror that could enter into a disaster of the kind made havoc here, and so general was the destruction that only seven persons escaped unhurt, while only about 60 escaped alive, and of these several are so seriously injured that they will die. About 120 were killed, their bodies, so far as recovered being, with very few exceptions, burnt so much as to be unrecognizable. More than one-half of the dead have been totally or almost entirely burnt up. The deep snow, fierce gale, and intense cold seriously interfered with efforts at rescue, but the entire population of the neighbourhood nevertheless turned out and did the best they could. After midnight the flames were extinguished and the snow stopped, though the cold became constantly greater, adding to the sufferings of those in the wreck. By morning all the living had been rescued, a relief train with physicians, nurses, and supplies, and also drawn by two locomotives, having arrived from Cleveland, but not without great difficulty. The wounded were cared for in the hotels at Ashtabula, and during the 30th were conveyed to Cleveland, where they were paid every attention. The disaster caused a total interruption to traffic, and is a serious blow to the already crippled Lake Shore Railway. It is thought ten days will elapse before the bridge can be restored and direct traffic renewed. An indirect system of interchange of passengers across the chasm by sleighs was put in operation yesterday.

The statements of some of the train hands give an idea of the character of the disaster. The leading locomotive—the one saved—was the Socrates, the second one being the Columbia. Daniel M'Guire, the driver of the Socrates, says:—

"The train was running slowly. He felt the bridge give way when two cars' lengths from the west end. He felt it settle down. Had his hand on the throttle and pulled it wide open. The draw-bar connecting the engine was snapped by the sudden jerk. The trucks of his tanks did not clear, and settled down; but the opening wide of the throttle saved the engine and the trucks were pulled on. He ran up the track 100 yards, and gave the alarm by repeated whistles and ringing of the bell. He saw the engine Columbia sink with the bridge, and turn bottom upwards. The express, baggage, and passenger cars followed in a heap, the passenger cars landing on the express cars, and all went into the river. The fire first broke out; in the last sleeping car, which swung over to one side and soon was in a blaze. In two or three minutes the entire wreck was a mass of flames. The shrieks of the living and the dying were terrible to hear; but their voices were soon hushed as the fire king embraced them. I was one of the first at the wreck, and pulled several out of the ice and helped to extricate some from the debris. One woman was pinned down by her legs on a burning car; her cries for help were piteous in despair, as the flames circled around, she shrieked, 'Take an axe and cut off my legs;' but it was impossible to reach her, and she was consumed. The paint on the burning cars snapped like powder, scaring many workmen. I could not estimate the number burnt, but think 100 perished by flame and water. Some were killed outright. A husband and wife in the burning wreck were held down by obstructions and calmly awaited their fate. Their lips moved as if in prayer. Neither pen nor tongue can describe the horrors of the scene. In 20 minutes after the fire started it was impossible to extricate the passengers. The engine driver of the Columbia, 'Pap' Folsom, of Cleveland, says his engine turned bottom upward. He was thrown violently through the window of the cab and was badly cut. M'Guire helped pick him up, bruised and bleeding; his first words were, Another Angola horror, Dan.' The train was running at the rate of 10 miles an hour at the time. The bridge was considered safe. Passenger train No. 8, with two engines had passed safely over the bridge about 7 o'clock. His train struck the bridge at 7-32. Thinks frost and the weather and heavy train snapped the bridge. Six engines had tested the bridge without straining it. At the time of the accident the storm was at its height. He could not see two car length ahead of his engine, and this rendered it next to impossible to give immediate assistance. This completely eclipses the Angola horror. He thinks no one would have escaped from the doomed train had he not saved his engine thus enabling him to give the alarm. Terrible indeed would it have been had the Socrates gone over in the blinding furious storm. No one would have known of the disaster, and the next train due would have shared the same fate and been thrown into the river. He has been in the service of the company since 1859 and never saw such a storm before."

"Pap" Folsom, the other driver, in his statement said his engines turned bottom upward as it fell, and he was thrown violently through the window of the cab. He was badly hurt, and his story is mainly a repetition of M'Guire's.

The statement of Mr. A. Burnham, one of the passengers, is thus reported:—He was in the smoking-car, and went down with it. After assisting in the rescue of two passengers, he heard a cry for help from under a pile of shattered timber, and turning back, he found a man struggling to free himself from the broken and splintered mass that held him firmly down. Mr. Burnham endeavoured to get hold of him, but found it impossible to do so as the advancing fire was now flashing in his face and making rapid progress toward them. He was compelled to leave the man to the terrible fate of being burnt alive. Mr. Burnham saw the necessity of securing his own safety, and clambered out of the remains of the smoking car on to the bottom of another car. Here he saw two men with their heads protruding from a mass of *debris*, and who appealed to him for help. He pulled the one nearest to him out and helped him away, the left leg being broken. The other succeeded in extricating himself. Mr. Burnham then got out himself and, now first becoming fully conscious of his hurts, sought a place of safety where he might be able to secure needed attention. Regarding the fate of Mr. Chittenden, who occupied the seat with Mr. Burnham, that gentleman thinks that he was thrown among the timbers and almost instantly crushed to death, and that his body was doubtless burnt. Mr. Burnham expressed himself as fully convinced that the smoking-car was off the track before the bridge gave way, and probably the rear locomotive and several other cars, the breaking of the bridge being in consequence of the heavy pounding thus created. Another case was that of a young lady who was fastened in the wrecked timbers up to her waist. Half a dozen stalwart men had responded to her appeal for help, but their joint efforts for some moments threatened to be unavailing; the fire, which was rapidly advancing towards her, rendered her almost frantic, and she screamed to the men to persist in their efforts to rescue her. She was finally dragged forth, her clothing, from her waist down, and her shoes and stockings, being torn from her, and in this way she waded, knee deep in snow, for nearly a half a mile to a place of safety. Another incident was that of a man who escaped from the wreck with his clothes all ablaze and ran as if mad. The crowd on the bank yelled to him to throw himself into the snow, but he took no heed, and then some one shouted to those near him to knock him down. He was shoved down, but rising instantly, turned his face towards the burning wreck, plunged into it, and was lost. It was a case of utter frenzy.

The only bodies that were removed in condition to be recognized were those found under the water. Others were partially or wholly burnt away. Some are without heads; others without limbs: of others only the large bones remain, either calcined to snowy whiteness or covered with black charred flesh. The faces of some preserved by the water have a look of horror. The eyes are open and staring, tongues protrude, hands are clinched in hair or clothing, or held as if to ward off blows.

Some very harsh criticism has been levelled at the railway, the bridge being declared not to have been in fit condition, and this question, though the officials stoutly protest that it was, is now being investigated. The Lake Shore Railway has suffered severely from the "railway war," and its line has been allowed to run down, and the enforced parsimony in maintenance of way is said to have had more to do than the frost in causing this appalling disaster.

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NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. ROBERT VALENTINE REID in our Firms here and in Kurrachee, CEASED from the 31st December 1876.

FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.

Bombay, 9th February 1877.

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The INTEREST on the above shares for the half-year ending 31st December 1876, is PAYABLE at the Office of the Company on and after SATURDAY, 10th instant, on PRODUCTION of the SHARE CERTIFICATES.

Any balance of Profit that may remain after payment of a NINE PER CENT DIVIDEND to the ORIGINAL SHAREHOLDERS will be dealt with at the Ordinary Annual General Meeting of the Company.

Early applications are invited for the remaining unallotted Preferential Quarter Shares.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries & Managers.

Bombay, 1st February 1877.

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NOTICE.—Whereas WARRANTS for the APPREHENSION of PREMCHUND JAICHUND and GOOLABCHUND PREMCHUND (who lately traded in Bombay under the style of SOUCHUND GOOLABCHUND & Co., and had their place of business at Bazaar Gate Street, Fort,) on charges of Forgery and Criminal Breach of Trust have been issued from the Fort Police Court,

NOTICE is hereby given, that a REWARD of RUPEES FIVE HUNDRED will be paid for such information as to the present whereabouts of the said persons as may lead to their apprehension. Attention is also drawn to the notice published in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 18th December 1876.

J. A. PRAZERES DA COSTA.
JOSE NICOLAU PEREIRA.
JOSE ANDRE PEREIRA.

Bombay, 26th January 1877.

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HEAD MASTER.

THE NEW COLABA COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE NEW COLABA COMPANY, LIMITED.

We the Undersigned Shareholders of the New Colaba Company, Limited, holding in the aggregate not less than 200 Shares, and duly qualified to vote, hereby request you to call an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the said Company, to transact the following business, viz:—

I. To alter the Articles of Association of the Company by striking out therefrom Clauses Nos. 115, 116, and 117.

II. To alter Clause 98 by striking out therefrom the words "or by his being Treasurer, Manager, Secretary, or Solicitor or Member of any firm being Treasurers, Managers, Secretaries or Solicitors of the Company."

III. To alter the Articles of Association of the Company by substituting the word "Manager" for the words "Secretaries and Treasurers" or for the words "Secretaries" or "Treasurers" or "Secretary" or "Treasurer," as the case may be, in Clauses 3, 45, 56, 97, 100, 102, 113, 114 of the said Articles.

IV. To insert after Clause 104 the following Clause:—"The Directors shall have power, either in writing under the seal of the Company or by resolution of the Board, to appoint and employ in or for the purposes of the transaction and management of the affairs and business of the Company, or otherwise for the purposes thereof and from time to time to remove or suspend such person, Broker, Solicitor, Clerk, Broker, Agent, or other Officer as they shall think proper, with such powers and duties and upon such terms as to duration of Office, remuneration, or otherwise as the Directors shall think fit. Provided always that the first Manager of the Company shall be appointed by vote of an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders." Such Clause to be numbered 104 A.

V. To alter the headings of the Articles of Association by substituting Nos. "XII, XIII, XIV, XV, XVI," for Nos. "XIII, XIV, XV, XVI, XVII." respectively.

VI To alter the numbers of the Clauses of the said Articles by substituting Nos. 115 up to 143, both inclusive, for Nos. 118 up to 146, both inclusive.

VII. To alter Clause 85 by substituting the word "ten" for the word "five" and thereby raising the qualification of a Director to ten shares instead of five as at present.

VIII. To insert after Clause 101 the following Clause:—"The Manager of the Company shall not be eligible as a Director." Such Clause to be numbered 101 A.

Dated this 27th day of January 1877.

(Sd.) C. W. L. Jackson,
,, A. M. Gubbay
By his Attorney,
,, E. A. Sassoon,
,, E. S. Gubbay.
,, H. J. Shelley,
Ramjee Madowjee,
Nurrotumdass Madowdass,

(Sd.) Jno. Macfarlane,
,, S. Shapoorjee,
Vn Jeevundass Madowdass
,, E. D. Sassoon,
And 41 others.

IN accordance with the above Requisition an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company is hereby convened for WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2-30 P.M.

By Order of the Directors,

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurer.

Bombay, 7th February 1877.

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President District L. F. C.

Colaba Local Funds President's Office, Camp Vave, 27th January 1877.

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